



# Fundamentals of Risk Management

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# What is risk management?

#### Analytical

- Identify, evaluate and recommend pest risk management options
- Policy
  - Decide and prescribe measures to mitigate pest risk
- Operational
  - Implement programs and activities to manage pest risk







### **Risk Management**

- What can be done to reduce the risk?
- How much risk management is appropriate?
- What options are feasible; what are the associated tradeoffs in costs and benefits?







# **Key Principles**

Managed risk = no zero risk
Minimal impact = least restrictive measure
Equivalency = different but same result
Non-discrimination = differences justified
Consistency = same criteria applied



# **Key Concepts**

Appropriate level of protection (ALOP)
Acceptable level of risk (ALR)
Strength of measures



### **Risk Assessment / Risk Management**



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# **Risk Management Strategies**

Inspection Treatment Pest-free concepts Post-entry measures Systems approaches Prohibition







# Inspection

Visual
Statistically designed
Special examination
Laboratory testing
Laboratory examination (e.g., microscopic)



# Inspection

 Inspection can occur at various stages, e.g.:

- At the port-of-entry into the importing country
- In the exporting country

 As a risk management option during various stages before, during and after the harvest of plants and plant products





### Inspection

#### **Considerations:**

- Efficacy, efficiency, sensitivity
- Required inspection/diagnostic expertise
- Detectability and type of targets
- Degree of detection resources required
- Tolerance





#### **Treatments**

# Uses Single Combination Systems approach Types Mechanical Chemical Physical







#### **Treatments**

#### Ideal treatment:

- Highly effective on the target pest
- Non-toxic to plants and humans
- Easily and cheaply applied
- Not explosive or flammable
- Not persistent
- Environmentally neutral
- Precise delivery and action





### Treatments

Desired outcomes:

- Mortality
- Inactivation
- Devitalization
- Removal
- Render sterile
- Prevent emergence
- Prevent sprouting
- Weaken







#### **Pest-free Concepts**

Pest-free area, site or place of production:

- Recognizes biological, physical or other natural limiting factors
- Effectively regulates human-assisted means for violating the area
- Requires routine monitoring / surveillance
- Includes contingency plans





#### **Pest-free Concepts**

#### Pest-free growing season:

Based on life cycle of pest and host

# Harvest and Shipping Windows:

Can allow for pest presence
Frequently relies on lack of colonization potential





#### **Post-entry measures**

- Mitigation measures applied to commodity after entry; may be stand-alone measures or used as component of a systems approach.
  - Post-entry quarantine (plants for planting)
  - Intended use
  - Limited distribution







### **Systems Approaches**

ISPM No. 14 defines a systems approach as:

 The integration of different pest risk management measures, at least two of which act independently, and which cumulatively achieve the appropriate level of phytosanitary protection.





### **Systems Approaches**



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# **Systems Approaches**

#### ISPM 38 Section 2.5- Systems approaches:

- Opportunity to consider both pre-harvest and post-harvest procedures
- May contribute to effective pest risk management
- Pest management practices throughout the seed production process [industry practices] may be integrated in a systems approach
- ISPM 14 provides guidance



# **Prohibition**

- Most trade restrictive
- Effect may be to increase risk where there is a strong motivation for trade
- May not be the best risk management option



### How much is enough?

Strategies other than general inspection may be needed if the pest is:

- Difficult to detect
- Likely to be with the commodity at export and can easily become established via the pathway



# Feasibility of Measures

Availability of technology
Cost
Practicality
Tolerance of the commodity
Shelf life
Toxicity



### **Questions?**



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